garden found in the city and the cural cannot stand whipping. homes brings into prominence the Sometimes the protection of a clump flower of kings and of favorites—and of trees is sought, but unless the plants of the humblest menial-the rose,

land to tropic India. The rose has the trees than the latter's height. quirements are better understood.

country homes may have their honey- winds and the exposure of the locality, during winter while in a semi-dormant suckles, and lilacs may bloom in abundance, nothing excels in beauty or fragrance the climbing roses when in their gorgeous and glorious bloom. There is no flower beset with more difficulties to grow, yet its cultivation is increasing. The harder it is to produce a beautiful thing the more highly k is prized.

Most Important Groups.

Roses of to-day are of complex lineage, for old and new species have been crossed and recrossed until now our cultivated roses are divided into more than thirty general groups. The most important of these are: Moss, Rugosa, Hybrid Teas, Persian roses and a few June roses among the stiff, upright growing sorts of medium to tall growth; Polyanthus, upright dwarf, and Teas, of low or half recumbent habit. The latter, by some classifiers, are again sub-divided into China. Bourbon, etc., of which classes the teas and hybrid teas are the most beautiful. They bloom longer than other types, hence they have been mos: widely grown.

For colder climates the hybrid perpetuals are a most valuable class, being generally hardler and larger omers, though they do not bloom so



THE GOLDEN ETOILE DE LYON long as the teas. These have been ob- not be able to have them. tained by crossing the French and Damask roses with the China rose.

Roses are propagated by cuttings, by budding, grafting and layering. All has some portion of clay in its comwarieties will not root equally well position. The rose requires for its best from cuttings and layers, and budding development a cool, moist soil, and for is largely done.

fully watched, for being started on moisture, and being also a little lower strong brier and Manetti roots they in temperature.

Roses-queens of the American Roses must have good air and plenty of it, without being too much exposed; The increasing tendency of people hence an elevated situation is better to patronize the rural sections, and the than one that is lower or stagnant. steadily increasing love for flowers, They should not, however, be exposed with the impulse to cultivate the small to too violent winds, for the foliage

are set well away from them they will It is asconlahing what varied types be robbed c' plant food by the roots of in nature there are of this flower, and the trees. To take advantage of this how world-wide is its distribution, kind of protection the roses should be Wild roses are found from frigid Lap- set twenty-five feet further away from

the honor of being the first cultivated. The protection of buildings should flower. For a long time it was a rare be avoided, for so completely do these possession, but with the general and stop the circulation of air that mildew active love of nature that is a marked and blights follow from sheltered loca- growing kinds require the severest characteristic of the present times tions of this character. There are, pruning much his been learned about the cul- however, exceptions to this rule, for ture of flowers in general, and of the sometimes in an elevated position propagating roses, amateurs usually rose in particular, and its special re- there will be suitable circulation of get a start of everblooming roses either air even close to a building. This de- from cuttings of the blooming wood,

oms and the longest bud development. Good wood dirt is excellent. Fine, strong plants, set while entirely dormant, should give a satisfactory quantity of flowers the first summer.

In planting, the tops should be cut down to two or three buds. Many fail at this point to prune close enough. On well grown plants there is usually too much wood left. The de-

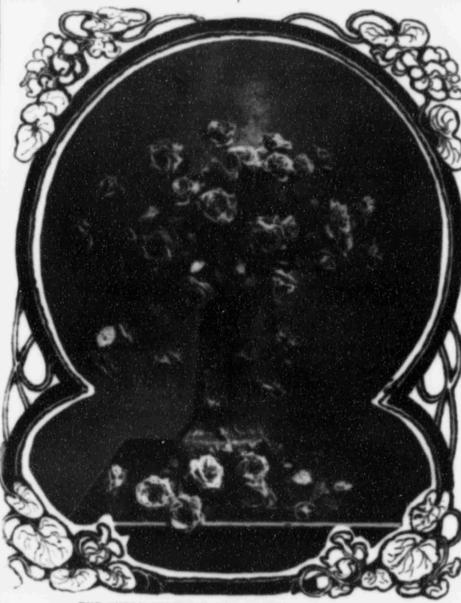
of great value in getting the finest

sire to obtain blossoms the first summer is so great that frequently the entire top is left to grow, which is too much for the root to support.

The reverse should be done, for by close pruning the few buds left will develop into strong, vigorous shoots that will produce buds, and only by this practice can they be surely obtained

A good general rule to follow in cruning is to cut severely all teas, hybrid teas and kinds that do not make strong growth, and to cut all strong growing kinds moderately. The more luxuriant a bush grows the less pruning will be required, but the weakest

While florists have their own way of While verandas and trellises of pends largely upon the prevailing or from cuttings of mature wood rooted



THE QUEEN BEATRICE-ONE OF THE NEWEST ROSES.

The hot noonday sun is very hard condition. The latter is, the surest could be so located as to get a shadow grower. cast from a clump of trees for two hours after noon such a location would be ideal.

The greatest pleasure to be derived freest possible use and to give to friends and others who may otherwise

The soil needs to be well suited and properly prepared. For hybrid perpetuals a heavy soil is better, one that this reason the heavier type is better. The budding roses have to be care- carrying as it does a large amount of

mossoms, and if the rose bed method for the inexperienced flower

How to Grow Cuttings.

How can you root summer cuttings? Make a 4 or 5-inch cutting of a rose from flowers is to have them for the branch that is coming into bloom, or is just through blooming. Cut just be low an eye, leaving a small "heel" or strip of bark attached. Trim off the lower set of leaves even with the wood. Leave the end leaf entire and trim the leaf or two remaining, back to the first pair of leaflets. Insert these cuttings in wet sand up to the last eye. Put them in the window and keep constantly damp until they root, which should be in from 3 to 4 weeks. Tens root easily by this method.

To root from semi-dormant wood: About the beginning of autumn. September in the North, October in the South, take your cuttings. Several may be made from one cane, as pretty well ripened wood roots after this method as well as any. Make the cuttings about 6 inches long. Cut just below an eye, making a slanting cut, and trim off the lower leaves. Now dig a hole by the parent bush. Put a handful of sand at the bottom if you have it, and put in your cuttings, setting them one inch apart and firming the earth very solidly about them. Only about an inch of the upper stem should project above the ground. Put a glass fruit jar over the cuttings. sinking the jar well into the ground. then bank up the earth a couple of inches around the can. Let the cuttings, jar and all, rigidly alone until spring is weil advanced. It will be found then that nearly every cutting way. So do moss, memorial and rambler roses.

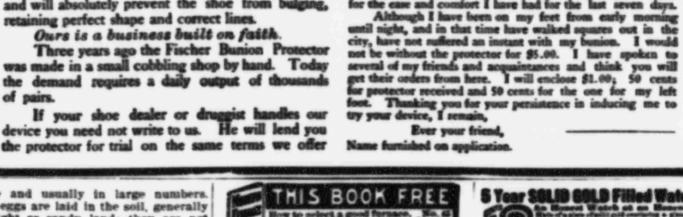
In the culture of roses the greatest trials and disappointments are met with in the insects that persistently attack them and of which there are many. One of the first in the early summer is the green fly or aphis.

How to Kill the Aphia.

This will be discovered on the tips for three years, they frequently eat the of the bushes and also upon the buds roots of the roses, causing them to and about their stems. The insects wither and often to die. On the first suck the sap from these tender parts discovery of a wilting plant the soil and greatly check the growth and de should be dug over to find the grubs. velopment of the buds. Dusting with heliebore will keep them in check, or they may be sprayed with one pound of caustic potash whale oil soap dis- in the garden than the toads. If they is easy work.

genitor of over 5,000 million descend- much damage to garden plants. ants at the end of five generations.

rolls up the leaves and also works upon innocent sport, being untaught and not the buds, eating small holes in the knowing that the toad is a most valua-





E. L. O'Conner Mtg. Co., 1271 B'eray, N. V.



A CUTTING READY TO PLANT

They will fly off when you are attempt ing to treat them.

The white grub is another parasite has rooted. This plan seems to be a upon roses, the list of which is becomsuccess wherever it is tried, North, ing somewhat formidable. This grub South, East or West. Nearly all hybrid comes from eggs deposited in the teas and perpetuals root well in this ground by the June bug or May beetle. After pairing, the male dies, when the female bores down in the soil, depositing her eggs from six to eight inches deep. The small white grubs which are hatched from these live upon the grass-roots or the roots of other

> In making up the soil for the rosebed sods frequently put in the bottom to decompose have these grubs in them, and as they live in the grub form roots of the roses, causing them to

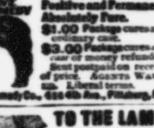
Toads Are Friends.

There are no better friends to have solved in eight gallons of water. This could be protected and encouraged to live there they would eradicate many One of these insects will be the pro- of the grubs and cutworms that do so

ants at the end of five generations, which makes the discovery and prompt treatment of the first ones highly important.

The great enemy of the tond is the small boy. Bands of schoolboys have been known to go out, and in a single The leaf roller is another enemy that ful animals. The boys regard this as







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fort and relief you will procure will be suf-

ficient—a constant reminder of what you owe

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If it does as we say; if it gives you immediate

know that you will order one for the other foot also.

following paragraphs you may return it to us and there will be no further argument. That will end

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when you remit for the one protector you have

It requires no buckling or strapping, it is self-ad-

hollows immediately surrounding the enlarged joint, and will absolutely prevent the shoe from bulging,

was made in a small cobbling shop by hand. Today the demand requires a daily output of thousands

Three years ago the Fischer Bunion Protector

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retaining perfect shape and correct lines.

usting, it will not slip or shift, it will fill out the

the transaction completely.

been wearing for ten days.

Protector is a neat, soft

leather device that is worn

over the stocking, inside a

smaller shoe than you have

been in the habit of wearing

on your bunion-tortured foot.

June and usually in large numbers.

The eggs are laid in the soil, generally

in light or sandy land; they are not

Paris green and other poisons do not

have much effect upon them. Arsenate of lead, when used in strong solutions (two and a half ounces to a gallon), will keep them quite well in check, but this material discolors the foliage. in the early morning, when the bugs are somewhat dormant, they may be picked off by hand, or knocked into a pan of kerosene held underneath the branches. This is a most difficult pest to control. It will also attack grapes

The rose slug is the larva of the saw which comes out of the ground in May. The female deposits eggs in cuts made in the leaves. The eggs hatch in about twelve days after they are

They are a soft-bodied insect similar

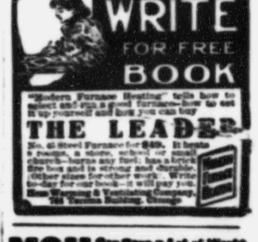
to the snail, and may be readily de-

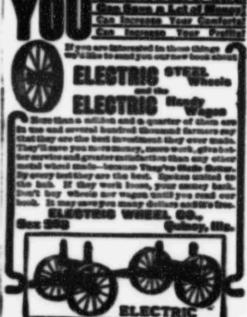
often troublesome in heavy soil.

of pairs.

and other fruits.

The Fischer Bunion





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sh to have THE HOMENAKER MAGAZINE sent to from same and address, and engine it cents for each yearly

when they do come out, for their leaves and wood are of a different character from that of the bud, the wood being egvered with fine, prickly spines and

THE OLD FASHIONED MARY WASHINGTON ROSE.

are quite apt to throw out shoots from; The teas and hybrid teas will do their own roots which are vigorous better in a little lighter soil of the loam and soon overcome and run out the type, but for either class there must bud. They may be readily discerned be perfect drainage.

Have Your Soil Rich,

The soil can hardly be made too rich. the leaves being seven in number of Well composted manure should be three serrations instead of five, as in most of the budded kinds.

Budded roses should be planted deep so that the bud is at least three inches thelow the surface of the soil, when there will be less trouble from the suckers. The roses should be examined, and any eyes or buds that are starting upon them should be carefully taken out.

Worked down deep into the bottom of the budtom of the plant they are not in the latter form. This should be cow manure, as that is of a cooler nature and better suited to the requirements of the plant. Horse manure is too fine plant. Horse should be hand picked or crushed, as it is difficult to reach them after they have protected. The rose bug or the plant is the price to be paid to win and to manure used in a diluted form once a week after the buds are formed will be amail brown beetle to the carefully and plant is culture, great as they feed upon the foliage and also upon the buds. These should be hand picked or crushed, as it is difficult to reach them after they have protected to the plant. Horse fine plant is culture. The pour plant is the price of the plant is a p three serrations instead of five, as in worked down deep into the bottom of ends.